

Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia commanded by General Robert E. Lee, November 30, 1864.

Pickett's Division, (First Army Corps commanded by Lieut Gen James Longstreet. (Maj. Gen George E. Pickett.

Field's Division, Maj. Gen Charles W. Field. (5 ~~0000~~ brigades)

Second Army corps and Third Army Corps, Lieut ~~Gen~~ Gen

Ambrose P. Hill commanding;

Heth's division, Brig. Gen ~~Gen~~ Henry Heth.

Archer's brigade: Col. Robert M. Mayo, 13th Alabama, Col. James Aiken;

1st Tennessee Major Felix C. Buchanan; 7th Tennessee, Lieut Col.

Samuel C. Shepard, 14th Tennessee, Col. William McComb.

Third Army Corps consisted of 16,441 men aggregate present on duty; 18,942, aggregate present; aggregate present and absent 37,440, effective present ~~17~~ 16,243.

Heth's division: 5,185 aggregate present on duty; 5,832 aggregate present, 12,521 aggregate present and absent 5,136 effective present (This division in which Archer's brigade is included)

Grand total of the Army of Northern Virginia General Robert E. Lee commanding, November 30, 1864

62,529 aggregate present for duty 73,880 aggregate present; aggregate present and absent 156,656; effective present 60,510.

War of Rebellion records, Series I, Vol XLII

Staff announcement:

~~0000000000~~ Special Orders 263 Adj't and Insp. General's Office,
Richmond, November 4, 1864

The following named assistant adjutant-general are assigned
to duty as below under the provisions of paragraph VI, General
Orders, No. 44, and will report immediately: Archer ~~ExX~~. Capt. R.M.
Grinnell.

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Office of the Provost-Marshal-
General, Oct 1, ~~1863~~ 1864,

Major-General Humphreys Chief of Staff

General: One lieutenant and twenty-seven men, prisoners of war, have
just been received from the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps.
They were captured last evening and this morning. They fully represent
the entire division of General Heth, and are from nearly every regiment
of that division. Four of five of them are from the cavalry, and
represent Young's and Dearing's brigades. Only one man from any other
division, who belongs to Tenth Georgia, Wright's brigade, Mahone's
division. Every regiment of Cooke's and Kirkland's brigades is represented
and several regiments of Archer's and Davis', composing all of
Heth's division. They will not give any information, and I think have
none of any importance. Respectfully, your obedient servant
Jno C. Babcock.

(James J. in index, referred to)

Headquarters

Globe Tavern, Oct 1, 1864 9:25 a],

General Humphreys:

General: The thirteen prisoners taken this morning belong as follows: Three from Walker's brigade of Heth's division; seven from Archer's brigade, of Heth's division; three from Dearing's brigade of cavalry; one officer, aide-de-camp to General Dunovant, cavalry. A deserter just brought in reports that he belongs to Twenty-sixth Mississippi of Davis' brigade, of Heth's division. He says the whole of Heth's division is here and that some said Wilcox was on the right. He says that the works yesterday were defended in part by Dearing's brigade of cavalry, about 1,000 strong. Firing has nearly ceased on the left.

S.W. Crawford

Brigadier-General, commanding defenses.

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac

Office of the Provost-Marshal-General

October 6, 1864

Maj. Gen A.A. Humphreys, chief of staff

General: Three deserters from the Forty-eighth North Carolina, Cooke's brigade, Heth's division, came into the line of the Ninth Army Corps last evening about 10 o'clock. They locate Cooke's brigade some- p 92 where between the Squirrel Level road and the Boydton plank road about a mile west of theeldon railroad. From their statement they must have come into our lines on the Squirrel Level road. They think Cooke's brigade is on the extreme left of Heth's division which is posted from left to right as follows:

Archer, Kirkland, Davis and Cooke.

Have not any knowledge of the position of the right. Munovant's cavalry brigade connects with Archer. On the left of their division Lane's ~~sixth~~ brigade of Wilcox's division is posted. Think all of Wilcox's division is there, extending to the left beyond the lead-works. Scales' brigade of this division is in the vicinity of the lead works. Do not know of any troops in reserve; think there are none. Very etc.

Jno C. Babcock

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Headquarters Ninth Army Corps, Oct 6, 1864 10 a.m.

(received 10:30 a.m.)

Major-General Humphreys Chief of staff

Three deserters were brought in this morning; belong to Forty-eighth North Carolina, Lieutenant Colonel Hill commanding, Cooke's brigade. They say that the following brigades were in our front, and in the following order from their right to left: Archer, Walker, MacRae, Davis, Cooke, Lane and Scales. Jno J. Parke, major general

(associated dispatch "...A.A. Humphreys to Major-General Meade state all divisions of Wilcox division are on this side the Appomattox

Headquarters Ninth Army Corps Oct 8, 1864

2:40 p.m.

Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff:

I have again examined these two deserters. One from McGowan's brigade left last evening. Says that McGowan and Lane were here yesterday; that when they left the intrenchments before Petersburg, Scales was north of the James and Thomas north of the Appomattox. The other belongs to MacRae's and says positively that MacRae, Davis and [Cooke]

were here yesterday, and does not know whether Archer was away or not; thinks not. They do not know anything of Johnson's troops. Owing to a change in provost guard these men were not sent up this morning. I have heard nothing later from General Wilcox. Jno G. Park Major General.

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac

October 13, 1864 12 m

Lieut. Gen. U.S. Grant

Since the receipt of your telegram of 10 p.m. yesterday Major General Hancock reports the deserter as locating Battery 21 to the east of Fort Sedgwick as the objective point of the enemy's mine. He states however that only about 100 yards of gallery had been excavated when he left, beginning inside the enemy's works. This leaves over 100 yards of gallery to be excavated passing across a deep ravine commanded by our pickets.

The probabilities are that the works referred to by the deserter are some of the countermining precautions taken by the enemy of which we have had numerous reports all along their lines ever since the explosion of the Burnside mine. General Hancock has, however, taken all precautions but he does not deem the contingency sufficiently probable to justify the withdrawal of thearrison of Fort Sedgwick or Battery 21.

"We will however prepare a second line in rear of these works and construct listening galleries and trenches in their front, so as to be ready whenever it is deemed essential to occupy the rear line.

A deserter who came into the Ninth corps this a.m. reports a conversation between Generals Beth and Archer as to a proposed attack on the colored troops on our left and rear, in which General Beth said the

cavalry could do all that was proposed. "e are fully prepared on this part of the line for any attack and should like to have it made. Nothing else of importance to report except that the desertions to the enemy of newly arrived substitutes and recruits is very much on the increase. One was shot in the Second corps a few days ago between the lines in the act of deserting.

George W. Meade

major general

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac office of
the Provost marshal-general, Oct 13

Major General Humphreys, chief of staff

General: John W. Timberlake, Fortieth Virginia, who came in last night about 12 midnight, near the Leebles place, on being examined by me states: That whilst on duty last night between 9 and 10 p m ixx he heard his officer, Lieutenant George, Fortieth Virginia say that he understood that Archer asked Heth if he should take his (Archer's) brigade around and attack the negro troops which he had learned from a spy were posted in the rear. (Whereabouts in the rear Timberlake does not know) Heth replied no; that infantry was not the proper force to send, but that cavalry was the best. Timberlake was sent out on vedette at this moment and did not hear further. The man is now here if you wish to examine him further. Mr. Babcock has gone down to City Point this morning to return in the afternoon. I am etc.
A. J. Dallas, capt and act asst adt gen in charge of office.

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct 13, 1864

Brig. Gen D. McM. Gregg, commanding cavalry

General: I am directed by the major-general commanding to notify you that a deserter who came in this a.m. reports he overheard a conversation between Generals Heth and Archer as to a contemplated attack on our left and rear, in which Heth and the cavalry only would be employed.

S. Williams Assistant adjutant general

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

Provost-Marshal-General's Department

Oct. 14, 1864

Major General Humphreys, chief of staff

General: Four deserters from Archer's and MacRae's brigades of Heth's division, came into General Parke's lines tonight. No change in the enemy's position on the right. Cooke's brigade on extreme right joins the cavalry near Claypole's house (marked J. Boisseau's on map). No reserve forces on the right. Works very strong and well defended, p 226 with slashings of abatis. No information concerning Whiting's division. One of informants ~~xxx~~ heard it was at Stony Creek a week ago. Other informants think the rumor of its having arrived here is a canard. The line from the lead works to the extreme right is still held by Heth's and three brigades of Wilcox's division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

Jno. C. Babcock.

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Office of the Provost-Marshal-General

October 19, 1863

Major General Humphreys, chief of staff

General, Five deserters have been forwarded today from Archer's and Davis's brigades, of Heth's division and Gracie's brigade, of Johnson's division. No change of the enemy's position on the part of the lines occupied by the above divisions. No knowledge of any arrivals from the north or south, very etc.

Jno C. Babcock

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

Provost-Marshal-General's Department

October 24, 1864

Major-General Humphreys, Chief of staff

General: Two deserters from Fourteenth Tennessee, Archer's brigade, and one from Twenty-seventh North Carolina, Cooke's brigade, of Heth's division, came into the line of the Ninth Army Corps yesterday.

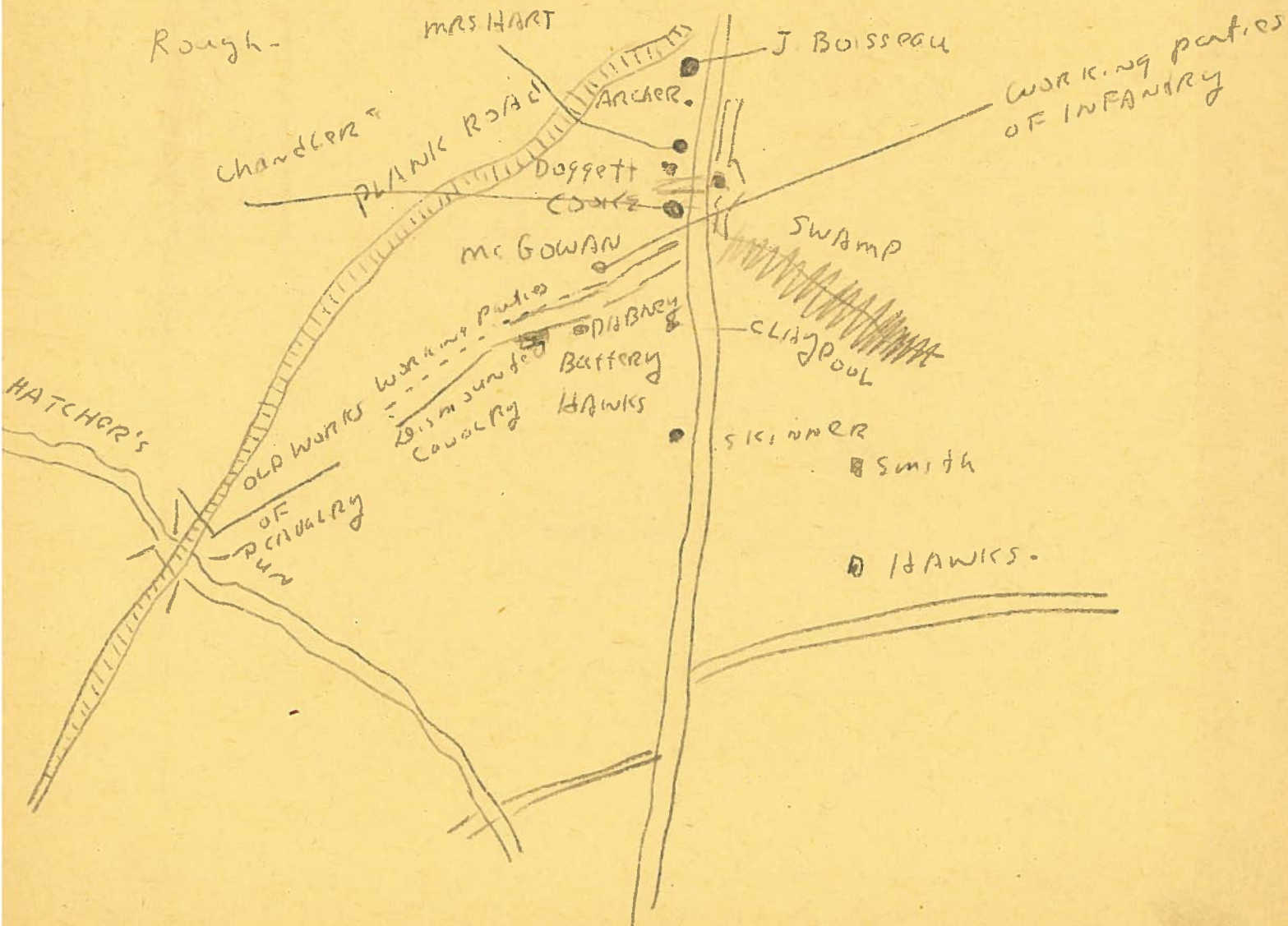
From them we are enabled to locate the enemy's right approximately P 319 correct and to corroborate previous information on the same point. With a correct map the line could be exactly defined. The following sketch is nearer correct than any printed map we have.

The houses of Dabney and Hawks have been described and located by Skinner, who knows them well. The deserters having been out with the working parties (one of them as late as last Saturday) recognized the houses from Skinner's description, and the direction of the works is determined by the fact that they run in the rear of and close to these houses. Working parties are sent out from the different brigades on the right and are erecting a line of works for a

or more beyond the line of McGowan's to where the cavalry are working, but fixes it definitely at 200 yards beyond the Hawks house. A battery is being erected near and to the right of the Hawks house, which has been torn down to clear the range (see sketch)

Three deserters from the Ninth Florida, Finegan's brigade, came into the lines of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, this a.m. No changes discovered in Mahone's division. Also, three deserters from the Forty-ninth Carolina, Hanson's brigade, Johnson's division, came into Second Army Corps this a.m. They locate their brigade on the enemy's extreme left between Norfolk railroad and the Appomattox. No changes discovered in Johnson's division. No General information of importance. Very respect etc Jno. C. Babcock

Rough-



Prisoners; War of "ebellion Series I, Vol XLII, Part III
p. 216

Hdqs Dept of Va and N.C , Army of the James, in the field, Oct.
13, 1864

General Orders no. ^[126] ~~125~~ 136

It being testified to the commanding general by a number of refugees and deserters from the enemy that from 100 to 150 soldiers of the United States captured in arms by the Confederates on the lines near Chaffin's Bluff have been taken from Libby Prison and otherwheres and placed to labor on the intrenchments of the enemy's line in front of their troops, the commanding general on the 13th day of October notified the Confederate agent of exchange, Robert Ould, of the outrage being perpetuated upon his soldiers and informed him that unless the practice was stopped retaliation in kind would be adopted by the Government of the United States.

Being assured by General Ewell, commanding Confederate forces on the north side of the James that an answer to this communication if any would be sent by 11 a.m. today and it being now past 12 (noon) and no answer having been received it is ~~recommenced~~ ordered that an equal number of prisoners of war, preferably members of the Virginia Reserves by and under whose charge this outrage is being carried on, be set to work in the excavation of Dutch Gap and elsewhere along the trenches, as may hereafter seem best, in retaliation for this unjust treatment of the soldiers of the United States so kept at labor and service by Confederate authorities.

It being also testified to by the same witness that the rations served to the soldiers of the United States so at labor is one pound of flour and one-third of a pound of bacon daily, it is ordered that the same ration precisely be served to these Confederate prisoners so kept at work daily, and no other or different.

It being further testified to that the time of labor of the soldiers of the United States so at work under the Confederates is ten hours each day, these Confederate prisoners so kept at work will be made to work and work faithfully daily during the same period of time.

This order will be read to the prisoners set to work the first time that they work so they may know why it is they do not receive that kind and courteous treatment they have heretofore have had from the United States as prisoners of war .

Upon any attempt to escape by any of these prisoners so kept at work they will be instantly shot.

By com and of Major General Butler, Ed W. Smith,
Assistant adjutant general.

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Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Office of the Provost Marshall-General
October 25, 1864

Major-General Humphreys chief of Staff:

General: A deserter from the Twenty-seventh North Carolina ,
Cooke's brigade, came into our lines this morning. His statements
corroborated the information of yesterday regarding the position of
McGowan's , Cooke's and Archer's brigades. He states that working
parties from every brigade in "eth's division have been detailed to
work on fortifications still farther to the right of McGowan's brigade.
That he has been nearly two miles to the right of his brigade (Cooke's)
where the detail from his regiment was at work. The dismounted cavalry
is immediately on McGowan's right. The works are not of an extensive
character , but they are fully completed and informant thinks the
whole line must be nearly finished by this time. No general information
of any importance, very respectfully etc.

Jno C. Babcock

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Office of the Provost Marshall
General, November 19, 1864maj. gen. A.A. Humphreys, Chief of Staff
General:The following deserters came into our lines last evening
and this morning: Three from the Fifth and Eighth Florida, Finegan's
brigade, Mahone's division; three from the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-
seventh North Carolina, Lane's brigade, Wilcox's division; one from the
Twenty-sixth North Carolina, MacRae's division; one from "eth's
division; one from Tenth Alabama, Forney's brigade, Mahone's division;
two from Sixth and Twelfth Virginia , Weisiger's brigade, Mahone's
division; three from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third South Carolina,
Wallace's brigade, Johnson's division; one from the Fifty-ninth

Virginia, Wise's brigade, Johnson's division; one from Forty-first Alabama, Wise's brigade, Johnson's division; one from Forty-first Alabama Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division; one from Twenty-fourth North Carolina, Ransom's brigade, Johnson's division--total number 16.

From them we learn that no movements have taken place, and the position of the brigade remains unchanged. Heth's division, on extreme right, with its brigades posted from right to left as follows: Davis, Cooke, Archer and MacRae.

The latter brigade is posted from the Hart to the Daggett house across the Claypole road. Wilcox's ~~Xxxxx~~ division, (three brigades of it) posted as follows from right to left: McGowan, Lane and Scales, extending to the left half a mile east of the Weldon railroad. Johnson's division from battery No. 31 to the Zppomattox, right to left as follows: Wallace, Wise, Gracie and Ransom. Mahone's division in reserve, doing picket duty on Wilcox's front. Petersburg battalion between Wilcox's and Johnson's divisions. Army suffering considerably for want of shoes and blankets. the men. p 630

In Heth's and Wilcox's divisions are erecting huts just to the rear of the trenches. No considerable number of conscripts. An occasional regiment found 300 strong. Almost positive information that Whitting's division is not in this department; certainly not on the right, where it has been reported to be. Nothing in reserve on any part of the line excepting Mahone's division. An intelligent refugee from Petersburg has given valuable topographical information concerning the position of Thomas' brigade on the Chesterfield side. No late change of movements of troops on that side of the river.

Very respectfully etc. your etc. JNO C. Babcock.

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Armies: Series I, Vol. XLII, Part III, Richmond Campaign
P 511

Brig. Gen. Richard Delafield, Chief Engineer U.S. Army

wing to the extension of his lines however, General Butler has organized a Provisional Division under Command of Brigadier General Graham which includes the lines of Bermuda Hundred, where the majority of my troops are stationed, and on October 16 he ordered me to report to this commander instead of directly to himself as heretofore.

	rounds
100-pounder Parrotts	246
30 pounder Parrotts	697
40 pounder Parrotts	
4 1/2 inch ordnance	1,283
10 inch mortars	486
8 inch mortars	2,202 2,202
Cochorn mortars	1,676
total	6,600

The total weight of iron fired is thus about 139 tons, or at the rate of 3.4 tons daily. I expect detached reports, from which I hope to derive much benefit in fixing the relative excellence of different projectiles. I have continued the collecting of samples of the different kinds of rifle projectiles and Major Michler has photographed a second shot for me of which I enclose a copy. The collection itself I sent on

consisting of forty five varieties of rebel and seventeen of U.S. projectiles I sent on 29th to Major Benton to be forwarded to Brig. General Cullum for the military museum of the Academy.

Since that date I have obtained three more varieties--two Hotchkiss shells, evidently manufactured by the rebels. The artillery captured by Major General Ord near Fort Harrison was turned over to me. It consists of five heavy guns, viz one 8 inch columbiad; one 32 pounder, navy smooth bore; one 32 pounder army rifle and banded; one 12 pounder Richmond rifle on siege carriage, weight 6,700 pounds throwing shot about forty pounds in weight; one 30 pounder rifle weight 4,700 pounds date 00 1864, rebel manufacture; and of eight field guns--all iron--six pounder smooth, total captured thirteen guns, also limbers, ammunition etc.

I have placed several new guns in position during the month having now over 100 ready for firing. I have also been engaged in fortifying Broadway landing ~~on~~ my depot, which was so much exposed to raids that General Hunt deemed it necessary either to do so or to abandon it. It is naturally a strong position well flanked by deep ravines. I have connected them over the highland between them by infantry parapet with a good abatis in front and made a strong redoubt in rear which commands the whole position; length of parapet about 400 yards; redoubt square about thirty yards on a side; armament one siege and two field guns. I estimate that 300 men can hold the place against 2,000 men.

My address remains unchanged: Bermuda Hundred via Fort ~~Harker~~ Monroe, Va. Write name of regiment in full.

Provided the department has them for distribution I would require a copy of a good map of the Southern States of the Shenandoah Valley, and the vicinity of General Sherman's operations. I am etc.

Henry L. Abbot

Capt of Engineers, Col. First Conn. Arty, Comdy, Siege Train.

War of the Rebellion Series I, Vol XLII, Part III

Headquarters First Brig, Third Idd Division, Second Corps Nov. 9, 1864

Capt. J.P. Finkelmeier, assistant adjutant general third Div Second Army corps

Captai : In compliance with directions from corps and division headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report on deficiencies in amount of rations that men of my com and should have on hand. etc.

First: The deficiencies do not arise from wasting except in one single article of food which has been lately issued to the men and proved very unsatisfactory to them. I mean the ~~maida~~ codfish which cannot be conveniently cooked or carried by the men which they positively dislike and which in many cases they have thrown away. The substitution for mean has proved profitable to nobody but to the contractors.

Second: No swashi g..and any involuntary one is mostly attributed to the poor quality of the haversacks recently issued, which will not, in rainy weather, protect sufficiently the contents

duties of the men are heavy and the rations small, even when issued in full. Also some complaint they do not get all weight.

It is an acknowledged fact that the men eat more during the cold than during the warm weather

Recommend: That no reduction be made from future rations to make up for deficiency; second that during the winter the allowance of hard bread reduced from twelve ounces be increased to sixteen at the same time to the men while in camp and whenever it is to be issued during the when the order to move is received....R. DeTrobriand, brig gen.

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p. 715

Headquarters Ninth Army, November 26, 1864

Major General Humphreys, Chief of Staff

Nothing unusual transpired along our lines during the past twenty-four hours. The Third Division, Ferrero's, left this morning with orders to report to Major-General Butler. Two regiments, the Two hundred and seventh and Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, arrived yesterday. Four deserters came in last night from Archer's brigade. Have no news. Jno G. Parke, major general.

p 845

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Office of the Provost Marshal-General
December 7, 1864

Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade : General: The following deserters have just been forwarded to this office: Four from Twenty-second North Carolina, Scales Brigade, Wilcox's division; one from Eighteen North Carolina, Lane's brigade, Wilcox division; two from First Tennessee, Archer's brigade, Heth's division.

From them we learn that no movements have taken place in other of the divisions. It was rumored in their camp that Heth's division was about to be transferred to Georgia, but up to 11 o'clock last evening no marching orders had been issued. Deserters from Archer left the trenches at that hour, and they are positive of this.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Jno. C. Babcock.

p. 868

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Office of the Provost-Marshal-General,
December 8, 1864

Maj. Gen. G.C. Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac: General: Deserters from Archer's and MacRae's brigades came into the lines of the Second Army Corps about daylight this a.m. Been out on picket since 11 a.m. yesterday. At sundown last night Heth's division had orders to pack and be ready to move. Cannot say that the division has moved; had not moved at sundown; may have moved during the evening without their knowing it. Deserter from Scales brigade came in at 2 a.m. (Wilcox's division) heard nothing about marching orders; has been out on picket since ~~xxxxxxxx~~ yesterday morning p 869

Deserteers from Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, came into Ninth Corps lines at 3:15 a.m.; orders at dark to have three days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition and be ready to move; thinks all brigades of the division had some orders; is positive the brigade had not moved at 3 a.m. today. very resp etc. Jno C. Babcock.

From provost marshal general 1 December 16, 1864

General: Deserter from Thirty-eighth North Carolina, Scale's brigade, Wilcox's division, forwarded today, reports Scale's brigade in its old position extending from Battery No. 45 to the left of Battery No. 36, about three fourths of a mile east of theeldon railroad; Evans' brigade, Wallace's on left of Scales; Lane's brigade on right of Scales in its old position; Gordon's and Pegram's divisions in reserve on extreme right of the line in rear of Heth's division. Deserter from Thirty-fifth North Carolina, Ransom's brigade, of Johnson's division reports Ransom's brigade on extreme left between City Point Railroad and the Appomattox; Gracie's brigade on right of Ransom's; Johnson's

division moved back to its old position last Wednesday; Early's troops (Gordon's and Pegram's) gone out somewhere on the right; reported to "eldon; Deserter from First Tennessee, Archer's brigade of Beth's division reports Archer's brigade in its old ~~xxx~~ quarters.

Informant is a conscript and has no further information.

etc. Jno C. Babcock.

P. 1069

Headquarters of Army of the Potomac, Bureau of Information, Dec. 25
24, 1864, Maj. Gen. G.G. Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac:

General: Twenty deserters from the enemy have been forwarded today from Archer's and Davis' brigade of Beth's division; Weisiger's brigade, of Mahone's division, and Wise's Ransoms and Gracie's brigades of Johnson's divisions. No change of movements reported. Very respectfully etc. Jno C. Babcock.

Headquarters, Third Army Corps, Dec. 1, 1864

Lieut Col. W.H. Taylor, assistant adjutant general,

Colonel: I have the honor to report the following desertions from my command since the 20th of November. Nearly all of the deserters went to the enemy.

Wilcox division--Lane's brigade, 1 officer and 10 men; Scale's brigade, 3 men; McCowan's brigade, 4 men, total 1 officer and 17 men.

Mahone's division--Finnegans brigade, 27 men; Sorrell's brigade, 3 men; Sander's brigade 1 man; Weisiger's brigade, 3 men; total 34 men.

Heth's division--Archer's brigade 4 men; Cooke's brigade 3 men; MacRae's brigade, 1 man; total 8 men. Grand total 1 officer and 59 men. Very respectfully your obedient servant A.P. Hill,
Lieutenant General.

Headquarters Dec. 1, 1864 Respectfully submitted to the honor secty of war for his information.

Most of the men are supposed to have gone to the enemy. Scarce provisions, continuous duty in trenches is probably the cause.

R.E. Lee, general.

Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia commanded by General Robert E. Lee, November 30, 1864.

Pickett's Division, (First Army Corps commanded by Lieut Gen James Longstreet. (Maj. Gen George E. Pickett.

Field's Division, Maj. Gen Charles W. Field. (5 ~~0000~~ brigades)

Second Army Corps and Third Army Corps, Lieut Gen

Ambrose P. Hill commanding;

Heth's division, Brig. Gen Hqs Henry Heth.

Archer's brigade: Col. Robert M. Mayo, 13th Alabama, Col. James Aiken;

1st Tennessee Major Felix C. Buchanan; 7th Tennessee, Lieut Col.

Samuel C. Shepard, 14th Tennessee, Col. William McComb.

Third Army Corps consisted of 16,441 men aggregate present on duty; 18,942, aggregate present; aggregate present and absent 37,440, effective present ~~1x~~ 16,243.

Heth's division: 5,185 aggregate present on duty; 5,832 aggregate present, 12,521 aggregate present and absent 5,136 effective present (This division in which Archer's brigade is included)

Grand total of the Army of Northern Virginia General Robert E. Lee commanding, November 30, 1864

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